

Everyone Should Drink Hot Water in the Morning

Wash away all the stomach, liver,
and bowel poisons before
breakfast.

To feel your best day in and day out, to feel clean inside, no sores, bile, to coat your tongue and sicken your breath or dull your head; no constipation, bilious attacks, sick headaches, colds, rheumatism or gassy, acid stomach, you must bathe on the inside like you bathe outside. This is vastly more important, because the skin pores do not absorb impurities into the blood, while the bowel pores do, says a well-known physician.

To keep these poisons and toxins well flushed from the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels, drink before breakfast each day, a glass of hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it. This will cleanse, purify and freshen the entire alimentary tract, before putting more food into the stomach.

Get a quarter pound of limestone phosphate from your pharmacist. It is inexpensive and almost tasteless, except a sourish twinge which is not unpleasant. Drink, phosphated hot water every morning to rid your system of these vile poisons and toxins, and to prevent their formation.

To feel like young folks feel, like you felt before your blood, nerves and muscles became saturated with an accumulation of body poisons, begin this treatment and above all keep it up! As soap and hot water act on the skin, cleansing, sweetening and purifying, so limestone phosphate and hot water before breakfast, act on the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels.

(Advertisement.)

Read the Classified section; you may find just the bargain you are looking for therein.

For results, use the Caller Classified section.

SOCIETY, CLUBS, CHURCHES

Mrs. J. A. Mount,
Editor
Phone 899.

Items for this department should be phoned or sent to the editor, not later than five o'clock in the afternoon, for publication on the following morning.

THE FLAG GOES BY.

Hats off!
Along the street there comes
A blaze of bugles, a ruffle of drums,
A flash of colour beneath the sky;
Hats off!
The flag is passing by!

Blue and crimson and white it shines,
Over the steel-tipped, ordered lines,
Hats off!
The colours before us fly;
But more than the flag is passing by:

Sea-fights and land-fights, grim and great,
Fought to make and save the State;
Weary marches and sinking ships;
Cheers of victory on dying lips:

Days of plenty and years of peace;
March of a strong land's swift increase;
Equal justice, right and law,
Stately honour and reverend awe:

Sign of a nation great and strong,
To ward her people from foreign wrong,
Pride and glory and honour—all
Live in the colours to stand or fall.

Hats off!
Along the street there comes
A blaze of bugles, a ruffle of drums;
And loyal hearts are beating high;
Hats off!
The flag is passing by!

—Henry Holcomb Bennett.

THE RED CROSS.

Do not forget your country this Christmas. What you give to help the Red Cross and other war activities is gladly received and put to a good service no matter in what spirit you give it. You may in your own mind

feel that you are doing something in a patriotic and philanthropic way, and indeed to a great extent you are. But after all you are giving for what you get, and you are getting more than your value back in something more tangible and more permanent than just the honest satisfaction of giving because you are patriotic.

You are saving men. You are saving lives. You are saving arms and legs. You are adding to the world's happiness. You are adding to the world's wealth. You are saving hours and days and weeks and years for many thousands to whom the sun is as bright and life as sweet as it is to you and those you love. You are doing as you would be done by.

The Red Cross is a part of our country, and what you do for the Red Cross you are doing for your country. Do not forget your country at Christmas. Make no useless gifts. Subscribe to the Red Cross—Woman's World.

"Open House" Postponed—
Mrs. E. E. King, chairman of the committee of the Methodist women who were to keep "open house" tonight, announces it postponed for the present.

Parent-Teachers' Meeting—
Mrs. H. N. Garrett, president of the Edward Furman Parent-Teachers' Association, announces the regular meeting this afternoon at 4 o'clock, and requests that a full attendance of the members be present.

From "Over There"—
Miss Helen Blackhall of Helena, Arkansas, who is remembered here from visits to her brother, J. C. Blackhall, and family, writes from France that she is thoroughly enjoying her work as a Red Cross nurse. She states that it was necessary, prior to the signing of the armistice, to keep the lights dim in the hospital where she is located. She is in charge of a ward of 60 patients, 20 of whom are German prisoners suffering from gun-shot wounds.

Before going overseas, Miss Blackhall was located at Camp Pike, Little Rock, Arkansas.

In Service—
The friends of Miss Constance McCaughan will be interested in knowing that she is in the government service at El Paso. Miss McCaughan was a member of the 1918 graduating class of the Corpus Christi High School.

Buffet Supper—
Mrs. G. D. McCubbin entertained Tuesday evening with a delightful buffet supper, the guests being several of the members of the Medical Corps of the Fourth Field Artillery, with whom she was associated while nursing at A. & M. College during the influenza epidemic.

Mrs. McCubbin was assisted by nine young ladies, and a very pleasant evening was passed.

The party included Misses Anita and Katherine Lovenskiold, Dorothy Kerridge, Vera Bowen, Ada Brown, Margaret Smith, Dorothy Davis, Hazel Stevens and Mary Velt; Sergeants Pope, Murphy, Privates Muir, Goldby, Rookly, Montgomery, Schneider, Smith, Rudzner.

La Retama Club—
An interesting meeting of La Retama Club was held yesterday afternoon with Miss Julia Cooper.

The subject was Ecuador.

Miss Mary Carroll talked on travels through that country.

Miss Maud French read a paper on "The Women of South America," which was prepared by Miss Mary Willis, who was unable to be present. Current events were given by Miss Julia Childwell.

A pleasant social period followed the program.

APPEAL THROUGH THE
CHURCHES

On December 1st there was read in every church in the land the United States Food Administration's appeal to the world conscience of the American people.

The ending of this war has not released us from the pledge it and food," read the message. "The same populations must be fed, and in another season has passed they can not feed themselves."

The world has never before witnessed a situation such as this. Every acre of man has been used in the war and the keenest sort of competition might have kept on indefinitely, had not the question of food entered into consideration. The very fact that the war is over is a proof that the world's supply of food is low.

Should we fail to heed the cries of those who are pleading to us for immediate relief, civilization would spread like wildfire over the world.

The opportunity for world service is the biggest thing that has ever come to a nation. It is so big that we can not sidestep it or argue with our consciences about it. It is, if we will, the old test whereby we shall find the true patriotism and humanitarianism of our people. We must save that we can give.

A number of young men of the city have arranged a dance to be given at the Nueces Hotel tonight at 8 o'clock, complimentary to the girls of the High School.

4 LOANS TOLD WORLD PEOPLE WERE INTO WAR

(Continued from Page One.)
The United States public debt last June 30, was \$12,246,000,000, without taking into consideration the \$1,313,000,000 free balance in the treasury to partially offset the debt. The public debt has been increased since then by the Fourth Liberty Loan of nearly \$7,000,000,000 and by treasury certificates of indebtedness amounting to several hundred million dollars.

The report disclosed for the first time the activities of the treasury's sinking fund to buy up Liberty Bonds in an effort to keep their price from falling far below par. Up to November 1, it is shown, \$244,056,500 worth of bonds, face value, had been purchased on the open market for \$234,310,000, or at an average price of about 96 per cent, and subsequently held by the treasury. Of this sum, \$173,445,000 were second Liberty Loan bonds of both 1 and 4 1/2 per cent issues; \$70,835,000 were Third Liberty Loan bonds; and \$45,656,000 were First Liberty Loan converted bonds.

The report showed that the war finance corporation, up to October 31, had made loans amounting to \$67,716,000, of which \$29,852,000 had been repaid, leaving advances outstanding \$37,864,000. Most of the loans, or \$61,739,000 went directly to war industries. Public utilities were the principal borrowers, while lumber companies, coal operators, manufacturers and stock raisers rank next in number of applications.

The magnitude of the work of the capital issues committee was indicated by the report that since its organization last May 17 it has examined nearly 2,000 applications from prospective issuers of securities, aggregating about \$3,500,000,000.

"About 20 per cent of these applications were disapproved," said the report, "and these were mostly of a character involving new extensions which would not be contributory to the winning of the war. The prevention of approximately \$450,000,000 of unnecessary issues which could be postponed was an important contribution to the conservation of the nation's resources."

Mr. McAdoo took occasion to emphasize again the importance of hastening enactment of the revenue bill now pending in congress.

"Unless the measure becomes a law in the near future," he said, "it will not be physically possible for the treasury to frame the necessary regulations and to print and distribute the necessary forms before the returns and taxes will be due. The enforcement of the law will necessarily be impeded."

"The wisdom of such action is emphasized by every sound economic consideration and wise tax policy. It is desirable and necessary from the view point of the treasury in condensing the period of readjustment, and from the view point of labor and industry generally."

Mr. McAdoo reviewed the financial practices of the year, including the floating of short term certificates of indebtedness in advance of every Liberty Loan to prevent the disturbing of the money market by the loan and to obtain the money needed by the treasury in advance of loan receipts. He said the war savings movement had resulted not only in gathering in \$244,000,000 for war purposes up to November 1, but it had helped to touch the American people to their economic life.

"This war-time experiment has been so successful," he commented, "that it is hoped war savings certificates will become a continuing feature of the nation's financing even after the restoration of peace."

The report explained at length that a feature of the treasury's policy in distributing the \$5,171,000,000 credits to allies during the year, had been to stabilize foreign exchange rates and bring the dollar nearer par in European countries, but did not mention the specific acts undertaken by the treasury to accomplish this. It is change for credits. France pays the United States credit in France of \$631,275,000 for army purchases. Great Britain established similar credits of \$115,033,000 and Italy \$2,254,000.

Turning to the enormous task of collecting \$2,500,000,000 in taxes during the last fiscal year, more than four times the record collection of the year previous, the Secretary emphasized that this had been accomplished largely through the cooperation of business interests and individual taxpayers.

"During the fiscal year 1918," said the report, "the Bureau of Internal Revenue has been able to collect the largest tax ever collected by any country, an amount which represents a larger proportion of the nation's war budget than any other belligerent engaged in the present war has been able to derive from its revenues."

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A number of young men of the city have arranged a dance to be given at the Nueces Hotel tonight at 8 o'clock, complimentary to the girls of the High School.

From would-be tax dodgers the revenue bureau now expects to collect several hundred million dollars additional taxes.

Concerning the tremendous part played by the Federal Reserve system during the war Secretary McAdoo had this to say:

"The Federal Reserve system has permitted the enormous transactions connected with the financing of the war to be carried through without shock or disturbance and its services will not be less important to the government and to the nation in facilitating the readjustment from a war basis to a peace basis and to assist and foster thereafter the development of agriculture, industry and commerce under normal peace conditions."

Mr. McAdoo dealt at length with the accomplishments of the War Risk Insurance Bureau, which has built up an organization of fourteen thousand employees necessary for the handling of about a million checks every month to soldiers or their dependents for allowances, allowances, disability compensation and insurance.

"It is certainly one of the greatest business enterprises in the world," he said, "and undoubtedly the largest life insurance concern on the globe, having nearly \$25,000,000,000 of life insurance in force."

The report disclosed that Liberty Loan conversions have been made as follows: First Liberty Loan 3 1/2 per cent bonds exchanged for 4 per cent bonds, \$53,320,000; first Liberty Loan 5 1/2 and 7 1/2 per cent bonds, \$138,899,000; second Liberty Loan 4 1/2 per cent bonds, \$1,341,961,000. This indicates that most bond buyers have failed to take advantage of the treasury's offer to convert past issues into bonds bearing a higher rate of interest. It is now too late to convert.

Referring to Federal farm loans amounting to \$118,573,000 during the year ending last September 30, the report said: "The existence of this system operated under government supervision, granting long-term loans at reasonable rates of interest, has unquestionably saved the farmers of the United States many millions from foreclosure, and denial of financial accommodations during this period. The system has been a harbor of refuge for the borrowing farmer. Through its competition with other loaning agencies it has reduced interest rates almost everywhere in the United States and has saved the farmer in large measure from those financial troubles which otherwise must have beset him. It has constituted the greatest governmental agency for financing the basic industries of the United States—that of agriculture."

The report also dealt with the treasury's activities in financing and supervising the liquidation of enemy insurance companies operating in the United States; the Public Health Service's tremendous accomplishments in combating the influenza epidemic and maintaining sanitary conditions about camps; the International High Commission's success in promoting uniformity of commercial regulations between the United States and Latin-American countries, and the tasks imposed on the Customs Service in connection with the policing of harbors during the war.

The first dining and after influences, Horlick's Malted Milk, nourishing, digestible.—Advt.

KIRKPATRICK ENCOURAGES
RAISING OF POULTRY ON
FARMS OF NUECES COUNTY

County Demonstration Agent is Making a Determined Effort to Interest Farmers in Poultry Show to be Held Here December 17 to 20.

John W. Kirkpatrick, farm demonstration agent for Nueces county, believes that the curbs of the war should be based on every Nueces county farm. He is making a determined effort to secure the interest of the farmer in raising poultry and has asked that they become associated with the Nueces County Poultry and Fat Stock Association.

Along this line Mr. Kirkpatrick yesterday gave to the Caller the following statement:

"One hundred hens on every farm," said Kirkpatrick, "will produce one hundred eggs on every farm. This is the slogan of the U. S. Department of Agriculture with reference to increased food production. Now that the war is over we need a new kind of increased demand for poultry. Poultry production offers an easy and profitable way of increasing the food supply in Nueces County."

It is not often wise to engage in speculative trading, but let's apply the above slogan to Nueces County. One hundred hens on every farm.

There are approximately 750 farm homes in the county. Suppose each farm had 100 hens that would mean 75,000 hens in the county. Now suppose each of these 75,000 hens produced 200 eggs each per year. This would result in 15,000,000 eggs per year. Induce this to happen and we have 15,000,000 eggs. The present market price is about 40¢ per dozen but to be safe let's figure these eggs at 30¢ per dozen and we have an annual income from egg production of \$1,800,000, or \$20 per year for each of the 75,000 farm homes provided each reached the average.

In addition to egg production there is additional income from the sale of young chickens as broilers or fryers and old hens marketed for meat. The old chickens, turkeys and ducks offer attractive returns with little care.

On many farms where there are no chickens almost enough feed can be raised to support a good flock of hens. Grain is dropped from the feed in troughs, kitchen scraps are thrown away. Many bugs, insects and worms are unharmed which would make good chicken feed. The amount of feed required in addition to the waste produced mentioned would be small and could be raised on the farm at very small cost. In fact the cost of feeding the farm flock of hens would be so small to be reckoned.

Some will say it can't be done, they are too many pests, coyotes, etc. True, these obstacles have to be overcome but with a little care and attention it can be done. \$20.00 per month will pay for lots of care and attention. Besides there are lots of boys and girls on the farms who would be

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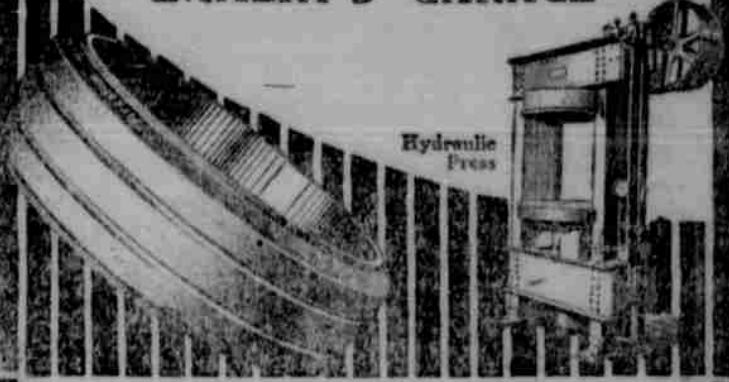
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ST. LOUIS MATES TO LOSE
RANK OF FOURTH U. S. CITY
St. Louis, Dec. 4.—St. Louis does not intend to lose its status as fourth city in the United States in point of population with out a fight.

The United States Census Bureau, in figures received at St. Louis, based on the 1910 census, population increase from 1906 to 1916, shows St. Louis second place, with Boston, Detroit and Cleveland ahead. With the qualified placing of the census, Mayor Blanton had stated a movement to have the 1920 Missouri legislature decide upon St. Louis as the city to annex the Lake county, or a portion of it.

Under identical circumstances that little but bring big results. Try them for results.

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"FOR DRUGS AND SUCH"

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"The Wasp" is filled to overflowing with thrills, unexpected happenings and all the things that go to make supreme screen entertainment. This will please You. See it.

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Will you follow 'the dictates of Style and Economy and provide yourself this year with at least

A New Coat or a New Coat Suit

If you want one or both, see our assortment while our ONE-THIRD OFF SALE

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THE DEPARTMENT STORE THAT
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